

THE DEPARTMENT WORKERS

Interesting Gossip Gleaned Among Employees of Government Bureaus.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES NOT UNSYMPATHETIC

Their Purse Strings Frequently Loosened in Aid of Deserving Charity—Rapid Rise of a Young Accountant. A Tar Heel Secures a Good Place.

The popular belief that Government employees, by reason of a comparative life of ease, as a class, are indifferent to the sufferings of those on the outside is disapproved by those who know.

Hardly a week passes but some appeal is made to their generosity. A city devastated by fire, a country swept by flood, or some unfortunate individual in distress appeals alike to the sympathies of these workers, and purses are opened and their contents poured out in relief of the suffering.

A day or two since in one of the downtown departments there occurred an incident illustrative of the fact that in Uncle Sam's workshops amid the humdrum of everyday life a bit of pathos is sometimes injected which does nothing to the right side of human nature. The building which houses this bureau is being wired for electric lights, and for some time a force of workmen have been engaged in this task.

The hour for closing the office approaches, and as the clerks are busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to the day's work they are startled by a terrible crash. An electrician working upon one of the left corridors has made a misstep and been dashed senseless and bleeding to the hard pavement below.

Prominent officials hurry forward, and raising the prostrate man, tenderly bear him to one of the private rooms and place him upon a lounge. Medical aid is called for and an ambulance is summoned to carry the wounded man to his home.

Of course all this is but the common act of humanity, due to any fellow-man, but other things show a deeper feeling among the crowd of employees who gather before the door of the room into which the wounded man has been carried.

Everyone wishes to help in some way. Here and there a woman quietly weeps, not hysterically, but from pure sympathy for the sufferer, who is the support of a family, and in all probability will not work again for many a day.

A look of pity is in the faces of men, many of whom have braved the dangers of battlefields and are suffering a thousandfold greater than this.

Throughout the building a hush and stillness breathes, and as the army of employees slowly file out a single wish fills every heart that the breadwinner who has been cruelly maimed may be spared to his family. Every expression is a desire to do something to help the man with the drawn and pallid face who is being gently carried to the ambulance by willing hands.

The atmosphere of uncertainty and restlessness which permeated the office of the Recorder of Deeds, about the time that Mr. John W. Dancy succeeded Mr. Cheatham as the head of that department, has disappeared.

Soon after Mr. Dancy took charge of the office, rumors were flying fast that there was to be a wholesale dismissal of employees. Mr. Dancy stated that there was no ground for such reports, as it was not his intention to dismiss any employee who was competent and faithful.

This announcement by their chief caused renewed confidence among the clerks who have since learned that there will be no dismissals except for good cause.

The division of statistics of the Department of Agriculture is under the direction of Mr. John Hyde. It is the duty of the statistician to collect information as to crop production and the numbers and status of farm animals. He is en-

PRESBYTERIAN CREED WILL BE REVISED

Committee at Baltimore Has Agreed Unanimously Upon a Report.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The committee in charge of the work of the revision of the creed of the Presbyterian Church has completed its labors. A report which will be made to the general assembly of the denomination, which will meet in New York on May 15. The members of the committee, however, have reserved the right to differ on more matters in the report which is to be made to the assembly. The report as determined upon will contain sixteen articles:

1. God; 2. revelation; 3. divine purpose; 4. the Creator; 5. the Son of Man; 6. the grace of God; 7. election; 8. our Lord Jesus Christ; 9. church and sacraments; 10. Holy Spirit; 11. the new birth and the new life; 12. the resurrection and the life to come; 13. the law of God; 14. the church and sacraments; 15. the last judgment; 16. Christian service, and the final triumph.

The committee was also charged with the work of revising the Confession of Faith by the preparation of a declaratory statement defining the meaning of certain portions of the confession. This declaratory statement will deal with chapters 3 and 19 of the confession, the former referring to the eternal decrees of God, and the latter known as the elect infant clause. That portion of the confession relating to the good works is also revised.

Among important changes are in sections denouncing the Pope of Rome and concerning oaths, both of which are dropped from formula.

BLOODHOUNDS HUNT MAN.

Kerosene on His Feet Fails to Throw Dogs Off Scent.

SUFFOLK, Va., May 5.—There was a bloodhound man hunt here yesterday, in which the quarry was Raymond Farley, white, charged with forgery, and whose result disproves a popular theory that trained bloodhounds can be baffled by kerosene oil.

When Police Chief Brinker went to Farley's home, he was told Farley was having dinner, and not suspecting strategy he consented to wait, but soon learned that the accused had skipped. One of the fugitive's tracks was guarded until the bloodhounds were brought. The trail was followed to Pleasant Hill, where the dogs getting perilously near him, Farley took refuge in an unoccupied house, where he was arrested.

Farley says he expected bloodhounds would be put on the trail, and acknowledged having poured oil on his feet. Farley is the first white criminal in eastern Virginia to be captured by bloodhounds.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WATTERSON PITCHES INTO ADMINISTRATION

Declares It Is Time to Stop Fighting in the Philippines.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—Henry Watterson says the war in the Philippines should be stopped. In a reply to his critics he condemned the Administration and says:

"We are not only a world power, but the world power. Our will already is law in the Orient. There is no combine strong enough to stand against the commercial situation waits on our bidding. Why should we go to these needless excesses? Why should we so disgrace ourselves? Must we degenerate the flag, degrade and brutalize the soldiers, abandon the Constitution and have nothing at the end of these murders to show for it except a military despotism in Asia menacing our free institutions in America and bellying all our claims as republicans? This is the question which we the people two years hence. In order that they may know precisely what they are doing the Democrats in Congress demand the facts. The Republicans refuse to give them."

"All the while legislation is being artfully contrived to unite the looters and to perpetuate the machinery insidiously planned to strengthen the hands of the military over the civil arm of the public service."

TRIED RELIGION ON THE CITY COUNCIL

Efforts of Salvation Army to Break Deadlock Unavailing.

DICKSON CITY, Pa., May 5.—Burgess Kennedy, of Dickson City, thought that by having a detachment of Salvation Army singers conduct services in the town hall Saturday night he could bring the warring factions of the borough council into harmony and avoid the dire dangers which threaten the place.

He accordingly had a part of the West Scranton corps brought to the town, and their revival service, in an upper room, kept time with the efforts of the councilmen to provide for the payment of electric light and water bills, which had accumulated while the council was deadlocked.

The effort of the Salvationists was a failure, their "Amen's" and "Glory hal-luehs" having no effect whatever on the clashing councilmen. The light and water supplies of the town are to be shut off tonight if the delayed bills are then unpaid.

Laundry Trust to Raise Prices.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Trust laundries have advanced rates from 25 to 50 per cent. The trust will meet on Thursday and agree on an increased rate on all kinds of work. The movement may reach New York.

Bears the Signature of *Chat. H. Pritchard*

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO MRS. POLLOCK'S MEMORY

Founder of the Kindergarten in America Honored.

REPORT READ BEFORE CLUB

Life Work of the Deceased Praised and Her Struggle in the Interest of the Movement Set Forth in Laudatory Language—A Most Impressive Career.

The recent meeting of the International Kindergarten Union in Boston was characterized by glowing tributes to the founder of the movement in this country, the well-known and beloved Mrs. Louise Pollock. For many years Mrs. Pollock had been a prominent figure in the educational work of Washington, Congressional support was denied the movement that is beginning to be recognized as a most important one in the educational system of the country, and she sought and received the financial assistance of Presidents of the Republic, members of their Cabinets, and prominent men in all walks of public life.

At the meeting Saturday night of the Kindergarten Club, at the home of its first director, Mrs. Randolph D. Hopkins, 125 Whitney Avenue northwest, at which the daughter of the deceased, and principal of the Washington Normal School, Miss Susan Plesner Pollock, was present, the following paper, a report of the proceedings at the Boston convention bearing upon the work of the late Mrs. Pollock, was read:

Text of the Report.
"On the 24th of last July Mrs. Louise Pollock, of Washington, founder of the first kindergarten in America, died while at camp in Skyland, Va. Her body was carried to Washington and cremated two days later, and on the anniversary of her birth in October a memorial service held in All Souls' Church, in the same city, at which prominent kindergartners and educators from distant places paid tributes to her life and work. But the International Kindergarten Union had an opportunity of giving her memory special honor until it met last week in convention at Boston, where Mrs. Pollock once worked. At this convention Miss Miller of Chicago, Miss Devereaux of Lowell, and Miss McKinney of Cleveland, were appointed as a necrology committee, and their most important work was to prepare a sketch of her life. That work is already completed and will be read in the general report of the proceedings."

"It begins with an account of her death and funeral, and of the memorial service to her life and work. But the International Kindergarten Union had an opportunity of giving her memory special honor until it met last week in convention at Boston, where Mrs. Pollock once worked. At this convention Miss Miller of Chicago, Miss Devereaux of Lowell, and Miss McKinney of Cleveland, were appointed as a necrology committee, and their most important work was to prepare a sketch of her life. That work is already completed and will be read in the general report of the proceedings."

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Funeral at All Souls' Church.

"Her funeral was held the next day in All Souls' Church, Washington, in the presence of her children, grandchildren, and children by adoption in the kindergarten. The other service, held in the autumn, was attended by a gathering representative of Mrs. Pollock's wide influence. Dr. W. L. Davidson, Rev. S. H. Greene, D. D., and Dr. E. B. Pollard, prominent educators in Washington, took part in the service, and the president of the Commissioner of Education. A phrase by Dr. Harris, in which he said that the word 'pioneer' was not so appropriate for Mrs. Pollock as 'evangelist,' summed up the woman's great work. Letters were read from kindergartners and educators as far away as South America and Germany."

"The committee's report concludes with an account of Mrs. Pollock's life. This woman, who has done so much for the kindergarten in America, came to America, and here, with five little children in her home, she studied Froebel that she might teach them. With the enthusiasm of her countrymen for accurate scholarship, and inspired by Froebel's philosophy, determined to spread it throughout the country. In Massachusetts, back in the days of the civil war, she established the first pure kindergarten in America. She was a pioneer. She had to face prejudice, and like all innovators, she was laughed at and ridiculed, but she did not give in."

Classes at Her Home.
"She had already had classes in her home, inviting her children's playmates to join with them, when Nathaniel T. Allen, principal of the English and Classical School at West Newton, asked her in 1864 to open this pioneer kindergarten there. She had done more than this; she had begun to attract attention by her literary work, chiefly along educational lines. She had translated four medical books for Dr. Dio Lewis and a number of historical stories, and in 1861 published her 'Child's Story Book.' In 1863 she published a translation of Lena Mergerstern's 'Paradise of Childhood,' an important kindergarten book. Among her later works are 'The National Kindergarten Manual,' 'National Kindergarten Songs and Plays,' and her song book, 'Cheerful Echoes.'"

"Mrs. Pollock visited Berlin in 1874, for the purpose of studying the system of kindergarten as in operation there. On her return, to be near her daughter Susan, she settled in the city of Washington, where her Le Droit Park kindergarten was opened and her series of lectures to mothers begun. Her sixty hygienic and fifty-six educational rules, which she wrote in connection with these lectures, were first published in the 'New England Journal of Education' in 1877."

Memorial to Congress.

"In 1889, President Garfield, she presented a memorial to Congress, asking for an appropriation to found a free national kindergarten normal school in Washington. This was signed by all the principal educators of this country, but was unsuccessful. Then, to use her own expression, she 'turned from Congress to Providence,' and by the aid of President Hayes' wife and others opened the 'Pensara Free Kindergarten,' which has since been sustained by subscriptions from Presidents and members of Cabinets. In connection, she had a nursery maid's training class for the care of young children. She established the Kindergarten Normal Institute for the training of teachers. Some years later, with her daughter Welles, she successfully organized a class of colored students. The royal spirit of the mother descended to the daughters, four of whom are carrying forward her efforts. One of them is in Arizona, one in Washington State, one in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and another, Miss Susan Plesner Pollock, is the principal of the Normal Kindergarten Institute in the same city."

DEATH OF A FRIENDLY FILIPINO WOMAN SPY

"Macabebe Marie," known to every soldier in the Philippines as one of the shrewdest spies in the American service, is dead. She was formerly attached to General Funston's personal staff.

News of her death was received here in a letter from an officer in Luzon. Those who knew the woman say she was absolutely fearless. She went about the islands wherever she was needed, changing her costume to that of a man or woman, as she pleased.

"Macabebe Marie" she was known by no other name—was originally an insurgent captain, but the government of Aguinaldo did not keep its promises to her, and she deserted and joined the Americans. She seemed to take particular delight in revealing the plans of her former comrades.

She was a beautiful Filipino woman, accomplished and well educated. Her husband was a captain of the revolutionary forces against the Spanish government, and operated around the vicinity of Balingay, Luzon. In a skirmish he was killed, and his wife took his place. She donned the insurgent uniform and took command of her husband's company.

Adept at Ambushing Enemy.
When the American forces landed she was attached to Aguinaldo's personal command, and during the long wait previous to the outbreak of hostilities February 4, 1899, she kept her command up to a fine degree of efficiency. After the outbreak she proved most efficient. Her favorite method of attack was from ambush, at which she became an adept. She gave the Americans much trouble, often inflicting severe losses upon isolated commands.

Aguinaldo, as commander-in-chief, issued an order that any officer who was in his service would receive 50 pesos. "Macabebe Marie" had been distinguished for exposing himself to the fire of the Americans and was severely wounded. She put in a claim for the 50 pesos. Before she heard from Aguinaldo's treasurer she was wounded twice more. Thereupon she received 150 pesos. Aguinaldo refused to pay it.

Became a Spy Out of Revenge.

The woman then deserted to the Americans, and for revenge became a spy. At first she operated with the Macabebe

BITTERNESS IN THE ACHESON DISTRICT

Enemies of the Congressman Exerting Every Effort to Retire Him.

Recent developments in the political situation in the Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania indicate that the fight for the Republican nomination for Congress will be one of the hottest in which Washington county has ever been engaged.

Beaver county is giving Congressman Acheson considerable trouble as a result of the refusal of the county committee there to place his name on the ticket, and extreme measures have been resorted to to compel the insertion of the Congressman's name on the official ballot.

Acheson went to Beaver county and madam proceedings were instituted in the Beaver county courts to compel the insertion of his name on the ticket. It is doubtful what the outcome of the proceedings will be, as no precedent is established in the case. The result of the election there can be no result but the one desired by Acheson and his followers here.

While Acheson has been attending to his interests at Beaver, the local Republicans in Washington, Pa., have been unusually active, and several important conferences have been held. State Treasurer James E. Barnett, who is considered to be the leader of the anti-Acheson Republican forces, was in Washington, Pa., Saturday, and had a conference with State Senator John F. Budick, ex-Sheriff Joseph T. Hamphill, Attorney Boyd E. Warner and others.

CITY OFFICIAL REFUSES PAY.

Boston's Registrar Willing to Serve But Without Salary.

BOSTON, May 5.—Boston's registrar of institutions, William P. Fowler, is the only official of the city of Boston holding a salaried position who refuses to accept salary.

Mr. Fowler became chairman of Boston's overseers of the poor eleven years ago, and has missed only one meeting of the board since that time. He is president of the Industrial Aid Society, which finds employment for the poor. He is also treasurer of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church. The office of registrar was founded eight years ago and has grown into now fifteen clerks are employed. Here are kept statistics of paupers and insane persons assisted by the city of Boston and the National Hospital for the Insane, and persons sent to hospitals and institutions.

Mr. Fowler was last week chosen to serve a third year as chief clerk of this department at a salary of \$3,000, but he agreed to hold the office only without compensation.

HAD NO USE FOR BEDS.

Aged Soldier Seldom Took Off His Clothes.

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 5.—Capt. Hiram Pugh, the seventy-five-year-old ship carpenter, who died suddenly in this city Saturday night, had not occupied a bed for thirty-seven years, nor had he removed his boots or clothing, except when he bathed, in all that period. This was the veteran's one eccentricity. Death came to him on a cold night, and he had often slept, and he was fully dressed, with his boots on, just as he had lived.

Mr. Pugh was born in Bridgeton, and by trade was a ship carpenter. When the civil war began he enlisted, made a good soldier, returned home with honors and took up his trade again. Camp life in the army had weaned him from the pleasures of a comfortable bed, and from his return from the battlefields in 1865 until the moment of his death he had never been in bed.

The old man was a bachelor, and was not at all eccentric excepting in this one respect. He would not live with relatives, but preferred boarding at the home of a friend, and while they have many times endeavored to have him use a cheerful room with a comfortable bed, he has persisted in sleeping upon the floor or lounge. He has never been known to remove his clothing or boots excepting when he took a bath.

Taken ill some weeks ago, Pugh's physician ordered him to bed, but the old man would not consent. He continued to the old lounge, where he died. Pugh has a nephew living at Bayside, and a sister at Dorchester, whom he never visited.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Barred Out.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—As a result of the protest of the Daughters of the Confederacy "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will never again be played in Louisville.

"Macabebe Marie," formerly an insurgent captain under Aguinaldo. Allegiance to him renounced when payment of bounty for wounds was refused. Served on General Funston's staff.

scouts under Captain Batson, and she succeeded in securing her commanding officer much valuable information. Frequently she would go out alone, armed only with a revolver, and return with three, four, or five rifles, which she would turn over to the American forces. General Funston, hearing of her skill as a spy, had her attached to his force of scouts and employed her in the campaigns in Northern Luzon. She was with his forces at San Isidro and gave him much valuable information. She was particularly useful in getting facts from insurgents as to the plans of their leaders and as to where they would camp.

An Adventure With Ladrones.

General Funston was much troubled with ladrones, or robbers, near Cabaio, and tried ineffectually for months to break up a band that collected tribute from every traveler passing over the road. Detachments of men would go out, but only to return with the statement that they could find no more friendly natives. "Macabebe Marie" volunteered to take two sergeants of the Macabebe scouts, who trusted her implicitly, and either capture or kill the ladrones.

Arming themselves with revolvers, the three went to Cabaio, and, seeing out just before dark, asked shelter in a house. While the two sergeants were inside and "Macabebe Marie" was outside preparing supper five ladrones entered and attacked the two Macabebes with bows. The sergeants had placed their revolvers in a bundle of clothing and were unable to get at them. The woman heard the scuffle. Rushing into the house she drew her revolver and shot two of the ladrones and wounded another, and the scouts, securing their pistols, then captured the remaining two. The prisoners were afterward tried and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

LOG BOOK OF INDIANA TELLS OF TRAGEDIES

Japanese Cook Killed by Blow—Monkey Commits Involuntary Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The battleship Indiana, in command of Capt. William S. Emory, arrived at the navy yard in Brooklyn today. She left Hampton Roads on Saturday. She will remain in the yard for two weeks and will then take a crew of naval cadets on a cruise.

While the Indiana was lying in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on February 22, last, the Japanese cook, Komaji Makomoto, dropped some grease. This was discovered by Master-at-arms Joseph R. Douglas, who ordered the cook to wipe away the grease spot. The cook became sullen and walked away. When he was ordered back he made some reply to the master-at-arms, who struck him under the jaw. The blow was so severe that it fractured the jawbone and drove the ends into the man's brains. He fell on the deck and died five minutes later. Douglas was charged with involuntary manslaughter and was convicted by court-martial and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

While the Indiana was at Trinidad the sailors received five monkeys. Subsequently one of them climbed up the smokestack and perched on the rim. There it inflated the gas from the furnace and before it could be rescued fell into the smokestack and was killed.

At Cabaio, the coast of Porto Rico, the artillery teams from the four vessels then in port had a practice shoot and the team of the Indiana proved to be the best marksmen. A three-inch gun of the Indiana made 22 bullseyes out of 24 shots fired.

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POLICE TAKE CARE OF AN AGED COUPLE

Picked Them Up at Railroad Station Last Night.

SEEMED TO BE BEWILDERED

Sent to the House of Detention and Given Food and Shelter—Objects of Charity at the Hands of Church People of Atlanta, Ga.

John and Marian Hartman, aged eighty-one and seventy-six years, respectively, who were picked up last night at the Pennsylvania depot, apparently destitute, left this morning for Baltimore, after spending the night at the House of Detention.

They formerly lived in Atlanta. Owing to reverses they were compelled to apply to church people for assistance. After receiving charity the husband decided to go North, where he could live with his relatives. The congregation of his church provided him and his wife with passage to this city, but no farther, and also gave them some money.

Policeman Sears, of the Sixth precinct, who is stationed at the depot, had his attention attracted to the couple, as they looked out of place beside others about the depot. The policeman questioned the man, and learned that he had no home or any place to sleep for the night. Mr. Sears, moved to pity, notified Sergeant Murphy of the case, and had the couple removed to the Sixth precinct temporarily.

Both husband and wife begged to be sent to some place where they might secure something to eat and a night's rest. Sergeant Murphy complied with this request, and sent them to the House of Detention for the night. There the travelers were given a hearty meal and a bed. They expressed great gratitude for the favors granted them by the sergeant and the employees of the House of Detention. The old man said several times, "God will bless you for your good work. You will get your reward in heaven."

It developed this morning that Hartman had about \$5 in his possession, this amount having been given the couple by the church people in Atlanta. As their tickets only ran to Washington, the old man and his wife were of necessity compelled to get off here and purchase further transportation. It is believed that their advanced age and debilitated condition caused them to be bewildered by the crowds at the station. They were much the better for their meals and sleep last night.

LED BY NORTHERN MAN.

Mob Attempted to Kill Negro for Dispossessing a Preacher.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 5.—A negro with his two daughters moved into a parsonage occupied by a white preacher in Moore county, forcibly dispossessing the latter.

The negro was arrested and barely escaped lynching at the hands of a mob, led by a man from Philadelphia.

The Best Liniment.

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and neuralgia," says Mrs. Anna Hagelens, of Tuckahoe, N. J. "My husband used it for a sprained ankle, and was also quickly relieved. In fact, it is the best family liniment I have ever used. I would not think of being without it. I have recommended it to many, and they always speak very highly of it and declare its merits are wonderful." For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail, and all druggists.

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Women's Long Shirts, made of good muslin, with deep circular hemstitched umbrella ruffle; these are very full. Special . . . 44c

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One lot of Women's Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, in high surplice, square, and round neck, both short and long sleeves, elaborately trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace; others trimmed with embroidery. Special . . . 89c

Women's Gowns, made of cambric and muslin, in high and surplice neck, tucked yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Special . . . 69c

Women's Fine Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, both long and short sleeves, finished with torchon lace and ribbon; others with yoke of hemstitched tucks. Special . . . 79c

Women's Muslin Skirts, made with deep cambric flounce, with ruffle and insertion of torchon lace; others with 3 rows of insertion of torchon lace; also some with plain hemstitched ruffle and tucks. Special . . . 79c

Women's Fine Cambric Umbrella Skirts, some with tucked flounce, trimmed with ruffle and insertion of torchon lace; others with 3 rows of insertion of torchon lace; also some with embroidery with cluster of hemstitched tucks. Special . . . \$1.98

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